

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1854.

NO. 41.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BREWER, McHAIL & CO.,
WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the
National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,
No. 40, King Street, East Toronto.

B. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their
customers, the trade, and country dealers generally,
to their large and well assorted stock of

Stationery,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Writing Papers,
Paper Hangings,
&c. &c. &c.
Toronto, June 29, 1854. 1y-21

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m28"] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 1f-41

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.
February 6, 1853. 1f-1

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that
he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely
Aurora, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past
favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 24, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

AGENCY OF THE
CITY BANK MONTREAL,
HOLLAND LANDING.

DISCOUNT DAYS:
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
ARTHUR McMASTER, AGENT
Holland Landing, Nov. 3, 1853. 1y-40

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 1f-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 1f-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 1f-32

Just Received!
A NEW WORK, entitled a "Voyage to Cali-
fornia," by a Canadian; embracing a descrip-
tion of the country—the manners and habits of the
people—together with the difficulties attending the
travel in crossing the Isthmus, at the
S. B. L. NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1854.

POETRY.

A Hymn in the Sand.

BY MISS M. F. GOULD.

Alone I walked the ocean strand;
A pretty shell was in my hand;
I leaped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year and day.
As onward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast.
And washed my lines away.

And so methought 'twill shortly be
With every mark on earth from me!
A wave of dark oblivion's sea
Will sweep across the place
Where I have trod the sandy shore
Of time, and be to leave no more;
Of me, my name, the name I bore,
To leave no trace or trace.

And yet with him who counts the sands,
And holds the waters in his hands,
I know a lasting record stands,
Inscribed against my name,
Of all this mortal part has wrought,
Of all this thinking soul has thought,
And from these fleeting moments caught
For glory or for shame.

LITERATURE.

From "the Flag of our Union,"
May Lester.

BY MARY E. C. SLADE.

"And so, May, you have refused young
Halsey, on whom more nannies have looked
approvingly, and more daughters smilingly,
than upon any other 'eligible' who has graced
our city this winter. In truth, nay, I am
vexed with you; if I had time or patience,
I would count the conquests you have made this
season, all of them brilliant ones, and all in
vain. O naughty May."

"Unintentional Annie, wholly unintentional."

"But you shall lay aside your book and
listen to me now. I regret Halsey's repulse,
for you know he is one of my favorites; but
Chester rejoices at it! Ah, I thought I should
rouse you. I have not seen my husband more
delighted, since—"

"Since you did not refuse him?" said May.
"Well, tell me why, for see, my horse is at
the door, and I am in haste to ride away from
scoldings and proposals."

May Lester was a lovely and beautiful
woman. She had been spending the winter
months with her friend in New York, and had
only delayed her return to Virginia, to her own
beautiful home, for she was an orphan heiress,
to accompany her friends on an excursion
through the Northern States.

The brilliant southern lady had won the
admiration of many even in the city of beauty,
but the offered homage of all hearts had, as in
this last instance, been kindly, but calmly re-
fused.

Yet was May Lester no artful coquette, for
no word or tone of his had lured on the fasci-
nated sufferer. The dying moth may not
hide the flame that for him burned all too
brightly. As she stood there in her beauty,
with a bright smile beaming on her sweet
countenance, her clear laugh, at the evident dis-
satisfaction of Mrs. Marsh, was like the merry
tone of an innocent and guileless child.

"Come," said she, "let me know what this
good husband of yours says; no wonder he
rejoices in Halsey's escape. Is it so?"

"O no—he gives me far other reasons.—
You know I permit him to be one of your
enthusiastic admirers, and he says he knows
but one being on earth who is his equal, and
he rejoices that you are still free, for that one
will soon be here to enter the lists. One more
trial," says Chester, "and then if your heart
is not won, he will agree with me, that you
would not love if you could, and could not if
you would."

"Admirable!" cried May; only one more
trial! Meanwhile, I must burnish my armor
and be ready for the conflict. But who is
this paragon, and when shall I see him?—
Do give timely notice; and May's musical
laugh again rang out as she sprang into the
saddle, and patting her horse gently upon the
neck, added, "Tell me all about it, so that
if I dread the trial, Selim and I may run
away to Virginia."

"He is a schoolmate of Chester's whom he
left in college and met again in France. The
meeting was mutually pleasant, and for a short
time they journeyed together. Chester left
his friend in Italy. He has now returned and
is with his mother in P—. He will soon be
with us, for Chester has invited him to join our
party, and he has friends in the North whom
he is anxious to visit. You would begin to
love him, should you hear Chester eulogize his
many good qualities."

"And his name?"
"His name is Henry Lincoln. He is of
one of the best families in the North, and very
rich, withal."

"Mrs. Marsh had turned as she spoke, to
reach a branch of the fragrant clematis that
twined about the pillar against which she leant,
and she did not observe that May was
silent. Turning towards her she saw her hand
relax its hold of the bridle, the whole expres-
sion of her countenance had changed, the
color left her cheeks, her eyes were fixed
mournfully, and her pale lips moved as if
struggling for the power of expression; and
as Mrs. Marsh sprang forward, she sank to
the ground, and murmuring, 'He! Harry
Lincoln,' closed her eyes in deep insensibility.

It was long before consciousness returned,
and then with wild look of agony she be-
gan to be left alone. Long after, when the
anxious and sorrowing Annie stole to her door,
she sat with her bowed head resting upon one
hand, and without seeking to know who was
the intruder, she shook her other hand in weary
impatience, and Annie left her again.

In the evening she opened a note from her
"Come to me," it said, "and see how one
who could not love, can suffer." When Mrs.
Marsh sat down by the side of the couch on
which she lay, and clasped the feverish hand
that hung by its side, between her own trem-
bling fingers, and looked into that pale, sad face,
she started with terror, for May Lester seemed
no longer herself. Could it be that this
was the true May, and that the smiling girl
she had known so long had been, all along,
a suffering and enduring woman?

After a moment of silence she said:
"Annie, I must go home to-morrow; I
cannot stay here another day."

She did not pause to notice Annie's look of
amazement and gush of tears, but went on,
her voice feeble and trembling as a sick child's,
and low, plaintive and sad.

"Long ago, Annie, when we were children,
O how long ago it seems! I told you all
my little joys and sorrows. As I grew older
I still confided in you; but there is one thing
I have never told you, nor should I now but
for this weakness that seems to you so strange.
O Annie, your calm and quick nature can but
faintly comprehend the love I bear, and long
have borne to him—to Harry Lincoln."

"We met for the first time during the last
year of my father's life, while we were at Niagara.
His father and mine had loved each
other in youth, and that love had strengthened
as years passed on, and when my father learned
that he was Dudley Lincoln's son, he greeted
him with the same warm friendship. O,
Annie, can I tell you all? When we left
Niagara he went with us. I was very happy
then. I was the child of wealth and unbounded
love. I seldom knew an ungratified wish,
and among those beautiful scenes it was not
strange that I, whose greatest joy had ever
been in the love of the beautiful in nature,
should rejoice in spirit. But now there was
a new feeling in my soul; day by day it stole
into my heart—day by day it strengthened
there."

"He was my companion in all my daily
walks; his was the same strong, pure delight
—his the same chastened feeling, as together
we looked upon the sacred impersonations of
the spirit of beauty. I told him all my
thoughts and sang for him all my sweetest
songs, and so the time flew away and I loved
him, yet I knew it not! One day—we were
among the White Mountains then—my father
had left us, and Harry had been speaking as
only he could speak, of the beauty around us
and its effect upon our souls, and then he added
a regret that we must soon leave scenes
where we had been so happy—that we must
so soon part. I had not dreamed of this before
and now the thought was terrible, and I wept
passionately. Then Annie, I knew that I
loved him, and when, hand in hand we descended
that mountain, the joy of the blessed was
in my soul, for I knew that the love of that
noble being was all my own."

"My father smiled on me that night, and
his 'God bless you, my child!' came with a
more thrilling tone as he kissed my burning
cheek, and whispered his joy in mine."

"With the instinctive delicacy of a first
love, I begged that our engagement might be
a secret with us, and my father acceded to
my wish. Life was, O, so beautiful to me
then, Annie. I went out alone, early, very
early upon the morning of the next day, and
walked by the side of one of the pleasant
streams that wind their way down the moun-
tain, and it seemed to me that the waters
smiled upon me like loving sisters, for far up
in their high home they had heard the precious
words of yesterday, and the little white violets
that never before seemed so purely beautiful
—I picked them, and impulsively kissed their
pale lips—the light within made all things
glad without. Then I sat down upon a rock
covered with green, soft moss, and I sang a
new song; the words came from my heart;
there were none in my memory fit for such
deep thankfulness; and then a manly voice
full of music repeated my words, for he had
been near me all the while. When I leaned
on his arm to return, it seemed to me that we
two were fit to go through the blue portals
above, to our home in heaven. God only
knew how much of purifying sorrow one of
us still needed."

"We parted that day, and Annie, I have
never seen him since! Four years only have
passed by, and my head is not yet gray; but
I am old, very old in heart, ages seem to have
dragged their slow length of years in my soul
since that hour!"

"We parted; I went to my far home to
gaze in secret upon the beautiful miniature
that even my father never saw, to sing the
songs he loved, to finish the sketches his hand
had begun, to read the books he preferred, to
watch for the coming of the white-winged
messengers of love he sent to me, to worship
at an earthly shrine, to experience the bitter
retribution of a wronged and broken heart,
and to turn again to Him whose altar I had
forsaken for this thing of clay."

"He returned to Yale to finish his studies.
His frequent letters were perfect transcripts
of himself; to the last they breathed the same
endearing love; but man is fickle and his love
changes like the fickle wind."

"When I received that last I was at my
uncle's. He had just returned from Europe,
and with him the gentleman to whom Aunt
May had long been engaged, and for the love
of whom she had been leading through dewy
youth and sunny womanhood a life of waiting
hope and patient duty. He returned rich and
honored, and Aunt May became his wife."

TO BE CONTINUED.

An Englishman never dances above his
weight.—His feet may cut pigeons' wings, or
his legs go into vibration, but the head and
heart of the man never get above prose and
buttons. John Enters into cohesion, not so
much to enjoy himself as to do penance.—
He labors like a slave at the oar, and throws
away more music in a Spanish dance than
he would make use of to fight half-a-dozen
Frenchmen. He lacks grace and agility.—
He is no more calculated for the bounding
movements of marine horripole than a hip-
potamus is for throwing somersets.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Defence of Canada.

Sir George Grey writes Lord Elgin August
1, that the regulars are to be withdrawn from
Canada, except one regiment—the royal rifles
—which will consist of 850 rank and file.—
England pays them. Canada pays the en-
rolled pensioners who take their places.

Doubtless, Lord Elgin thought English in-
terests safer with Macnab, Cayley, the Boul-
tons, Robinsons, and residue of old family
compact—and hence the kick he recently ad-
ministered to the breach of "responsible gov-
ernment" by majorities—hence too, the sending
off of many millions of Canadian bonds to
Europe. The substance of Grey's despatch
follows:

"The war in which, in conjunction with our
Allies, England is engaged with Russia, has led
the people of this country to make extraor-
dinary exertions in order to supply the means
of prosecuting it with vigour and efficiency.
A large British force has been landed in Tur-
key and is engaged in important military
operations in the East. It has been raised
partly by the additions readily voted by Parli-
ament to the ordinary strength of the army,
and partly by the withdrawal of troops from
their usual stations in different parts of the
United Kingdom; their places, where neces-
sary, having been supplied by regiments of
militia embodied for that purpose. Reinforce-
ments however continue to be required; Gov-
ernment have turned their attention to the
practicability of bringing home some of the
Regiments on service in North America."

"Her Majesty's Government, fully recog-
nize the duty responsibility of affording them
protection against aggression, and the strength
of the empire would be put forth for the de-
fence of any part of it which might be placed
in jeopardy from such a cause. But the block-
ade of the great maritime outlets at the
opposite extremities of Russia has intercepted
her fleets and disable her from injuring the
foreign possessions of the crown."

"It is intended to set orders to General
Rowan for the return to England of three
Regiments of infantry and three companies of
artillery. Upon their withdrawal the regular
forces in Canada will consist of the Royal
Rifle Regiment, one regiment of infantry, to
be maintained at a strength of eight hundred
and fifty men, and two companies of artillery,
and will be distributed between the fortified
positions of most importance, namely, King-
ston and Quebec, the rifles being stationed at
the former place."

This arrangement, as you will remember,
is in accordance with the general intention
expressed by Lord Gray in his despatch of
the 14th March, 1853; and their appears to
be nothing in the present condition of affairs
to require the continuance of a more extended
military occupation."

Her Majesty feels that the internal tran-
quility of the Province may safely be confided
to hear Canadian subjects."

The Seigneurial Tenure.

PLAN OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The following are the Resolutions which
Mr. Drummond proposed to move on the Sei-
gniorial Tenure.

1st. That it is expedient to make Legisla-
tive provisions to define and limit Seigneurial
Rights in Lower Canada, according to the
ancient law of the Country, facilitate the re-
demption thereof, and to abolish all *feods* or
ventes or fines upon the mutation of lands held
en roture.

2nd. That in order to carry out such pro-
visions, it will be expedient to appoint Com-
missioners for the purpose of ascertaining the
sums to be paid by the *constituted* to the Sei-
gnior as the fair price of such redemption, and
that the expenses to be thereby incurred should
be defrayed by the Province.

3rd. That it is expedient that the claim of
certain seigniors to rights not recognized by
the ancient laws of Lower Canada, but touch-
ing which conflicting opinions have been held,
—chiefly in consequence of certain powers
vested in the intendants under the French
Government not having been transferred to the
tribunals thereafter established,—should be
brought to the test of Jurisdiction of Lower
Canada, and that no indemnity should be paid
to the seigniors for the abolition of any right
with regard to which such decision shall be
against them, but that if such decision shall be
in favor of the Seigniors with regard to their
claim to any such right, they should then be
indemnified by the Province for the actual loss
sustained by them from the abolition of such
right.

4th. That it is expedient that the sums re-
quired to pay the said expenses and indemnity,
(if any), be chargeable on the Consolidated
Revenue Fund, with power to the Governor
in Council to raise the whole or any part of
such sums by Debentures, if he shall find it
expedient so to do, but that separate accounts
be kept of the monies coming into the said
Consolidated Revenue Fund, from the several
Lower Canadian sources of Revenue hereinafter
mentioned; and that, if the sums payable
aforesaid exceed the amount arising from the
several Lower Canadian sources of revenue
mentioned in the next following resolution, it
will, in the opinion of this House, be expedi-
ent to appropriate a sum equal to such excess,
for some other purpose or purposes in U. Canada.

5th. That the following shall be the Lower
Canadian sources of revenue referred to in the
next preceding Resolution, that is to say:—
The *Quint*, and other dues which are now
or hereafter shall become payable to the
Crown, in or upon the Seigniories in Lower
Canada, of which the Crown is the Seignior
Dominant, as well as from all arrears of such
dues.

The revenues of the Seigniorie of Lauzon,
and the proceeds of the sale of any part of
the said Seigniorie which may hereafter be sold,
and all arrears of such revenues.

All moneys arising, in Lower Canada, from
Licenses to sell spirituous, vinous, or ferment-
ed Liquors, by retail, in places other than
places of Public Entertainment, commonly
called shop or store Licenses.

All moneys arising in Lower Canada from
Auction duties and Auctioneers' Licenses.

Tabular Bridge.

QUEBEC, Oct. 30, 1853.

I have just returned from a visit to the
great tubular bridge over the Chaudiere, about
nine miles west of this city, on the south shore
of the St. Lawrence. No description of a
tubular bridge that I have seen conveyed any
correct idea of the reality. The common no-
tion of a tubular bridge is that the tube is
round. This is a misconception. It is simply
a square iron box, constructed of plates
about the thickness of boiler plate. The tube
is eight feet deep, and about ten or eleven feet
wide; and, from a distance, has the appearance
of a train of railway cars. The bridge is 997
feet long, and rests on ten piers of solid ma-
sonry. The sides of the tube are constructed
of plates of wrought iron between three and
four feet wide riveted together. Each of
these plates is eight feet in depth running from
the top to the bottom of the side of the bridge.
The tube is divided into two compartments by
a succession of iron plates, placed vertically
in the centre and running the entire length of
the tube. The bottom of the tube is com-
posed of several thickness of plate iron riveted
together. The tube rests upon the abutments
in such a way as to enable the bridge to give
a little to the pressure of the train. The
bridge was constructed in the position where
it was intended to remain, by means of a tem-
porary wood work to rest upon. The piers
are between 90 and 100 feet apart. Between
two piers only has the temporary wood work
been removed; and the deflection of the tube
is not perceptible to casual observation. On
the top of the tubes plants are being laid,
lengthwise, on which to fasten the rails. As
you stand upon one end of the tube, and carry
the eye along that narrow strip of riveted
iron, nearly a thousand feet, and then look
down the rocky bed of the river, below the
idea of extreme venturesomeness strikes the
mind, as you imagine a long train of cars pas-
sing, as it were high in the air, on that narrow
strip of iron! This is the first great tubular
bridge ever constructed in America; and it
is truly a wonderful structure. Large num-
bers of people flock to see it. The men en-
gaged upon it, 85 in number, are mostly
Scotch and English, excellent workmen, but
excessively drunken. They were imported
specially by the contractors: If they would
keep to work, the bridge would easily be
completed in a fortnight and the road be ready
for opening; for nothing but the bridge delays
the opening of the road and prevents com-
munication by rail between this city and Mon-
treal. The Express train that took the Gov-
ernor General's party over this line must have
passed over the temporary rails, on one side
of the tube, fastened upon temporary wood
work. Two or three weeks ago an engine
fell from this temporary track into the river
and was dashed to pieces. A portion of it
still remains where it fell, but the greater part
of it has been removed by the workmen. The
driver managed to save his life by jumping off
on the safe side, and landing on the platform
near the tube.—*Cor. Daily Leader.*

been notified of the occurrence, arrested the
parties. The case was investigated, at the
police court yesterday, and Malou, Irwin
and Breslan were bound over to stand their
trial for the offence at the assizes next sitting.
Malou has only been recently liberated from
the Penitentiary, where he had been
paying the penalty of a similar offence.—
Colonist.

The Bishop on Secularization.—A
late No. of the *Colonist* containing a long
letter from John Toront, of which the fol-
lowing is the Postscript. The letter is ad-
dressed to the Hon. A. N. Morin. We fan-
cy the writer of it will derive anything but
"fat and ponderous satisfaction," when he
reads the names of the "true sons of the
church," who voted for the "atrocious specim-
en of oppressive legislation," as described by
him.

"After my letter had gone to press, I was
favoured with a copy of your bill, providing
for the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves,
and I declare, without hesitation, that it is the
most atrocious specimen of oppressive legisla-
tion, that has appeared since the days of the
French Convention.

Can the members of the United Church of
England and Ireland be expected to submit
calmly to the monstrous robbery? Is it not
intended, by its silent and venomous operation,
to undermine and destroy every Parish and
Mission in this Diocese? I am not you and
your friends already gloating on the prospect
of our Churches in ruins? and of their being
exposed and deserted one after another?

But gloomy, and I venture to say, fearful
as the consequence are likely to be, should this
measure of religious spoliation become law,
we do not despair, nor allow ourselves to dread
the final results.

It would be premature at present, to hazard
any conjecture as to the measures which the
Members of the United Church of England
and Ireland, may take, should the bill pass;
but when that event happens, I feel persuaded
that they will not shrink from their duty."

"The measures which the members of the
United Church of England and Ireland may
take, should the Bill pass," will very likely be
to put their hands into their pockets and pay
their Clergymen, as other denominations do,
instead of keeping them pensioners on the
State. The Bishop must trust very little to
the liberality of his adherents, otherwise he
would not be haunted with visions of "churches
in ruins, and of their being closed and de-
serted one after another."

The day which witnesses in Canada the death
of clerical stipendiarism, will in our opinion
be the most auspicious day for Canada witnessed
since the chains of state religion were forged.
—*Sun.*

A MIRACULOUS STONE.—The Richmond
Penny Post, a paper of Lower Canada, has
on many occasions made mention of this
wonderful stone. As we do not receive this
paper, we are indebted to the *Journal de*
Quebec for the following paragraph from it,
which we translate for the gratification
of our wonder-loving readers:—

The stone "is said to have the virtue of
curing madness, or at least of preventing
that terrible maledy among persons bitten
by a rapid animal. Fabulous as this may
seem, the facts which are related of it are
numerous, and appear to be borne out by
testimony worthy of confidence.

Mr. Bradley, who lives about half a mile
from the village of Richmond, is the owner
of this truly precious stone, and he affirms
that it has been in his family more than a
hundred years. It is about the size of a
drawing pencil, and is extremely porous.

In the case of an individual being bitten this
stone is laid upon the wound, and it has the
virtue of drawing off the blood and the virus
in the wound until its pores are entirely sat-
urated it then, on being placed in warm wa-
ter, disgorges all that it has imbibed, and be-
comes clean for another operation."

We recommend the inspection of the
stone to our mineralogists and medical opera-
tions *en bas*. It is not very probable that
it has been made by itself, and the discovery
of its kindred would multiply the blessing so
justly desiderated: while the examination of
its properties may tend to discover what is
yet a "hidden mystery" to our physicians
and toxicologists—in what the principle of
canine madness really consists.—*Leader.*

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE CHURCH.—
The Rev. Dr. Potter, has been elected Pro-
testant Bishop of New York, in place of the
late Bishop Wainwright. One of our Ameri-
can exchanges says, that this is considered by
some as a triumph of the "Seward wing of
the Church." This is a subdivision of Chris-
tianity which its numerous professors, we fancy,
were a little unprepared for. So early as the
time of the Apostles, there were those who
were "of Paul," "of Apollos," and "of
Cephas," and in these degenerate days we
have sections named after distinguished reform-
ers of the Church; but it remained for the
present era to furnish a distinction and a prac-
tical distinction, by the name of a political
leader. Perhaps in process of time we shall
have other equally well warranted distinctions,
and that we shall have the Baring and the
Rollschild parties also in the Church. It
is such anomalies as these which foster in
some minds the scorn of what is, notwithstanding,
an age of progress.

THE GLORIOUS HARVEST.—The *Globe*
says it is calculated that the harvest from
the United Kingdom will show an in-
crease of 14,000,000 quarters of grain over
last year, viz. about 9,000,000 quarters of
wheat and 8,000,000 quarters of oats. In
the absence of agricultural statistics, it is, of
course, only possible to form an approxi-
mate estimate; but this increase would be
a saving to the country of forty to fifty
millions sterling.

Law Respecting Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the loss of their papers, and order their papers to be discontinued. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. Subscribers may at any time place without informing the publisher, and their periodicals are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, November 17, 1854.

By public notice posted it will be ordered, that the Trustees of School Section No. 1, purpose selling the old School House on Prospect Street, next Wednesday, the new one being ready to occupy. Perhaps we shall have time to make an examination of the new building, during the coming week, and give our readers at a distance, a description of the building.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from an individual well known in this place and vicinity, who left some time about the first of July, 1853, for the gold fields of Australia. It is well worth the perusal of every reader of the *Era*; and the statements respecting the climate, soil, &c., can be implicitly relied on.

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Mr. Wm. Sharpe, of King, on day last week, met with an accident that might have proved fatal. It appears he was bringing a load of lumber from his premises to Newmarket, and when coming down a very steep and dangerous hill, known to the old Survey as "Cawthra's Hill," the binding pole became detached and swinging round with great violence, struck him upon the nose thereby doing considerable injury to his physiognomy. Had the pole struck two inches higher, the result must have been serious. We hope our friends in the old Survey will exercise more care in coming down that dangerous "Hill."

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—A most daring attempt to set fire to a building on Main Street, the property of Mr. Harrold, was made on Monday evening last, by some heartless scoundrel, who could have no other object in view but plunder. We are sorry to say that the miscreant made good his retreat without being recognized; but as a description of his dress can be given by the two gentlemen who extinguished the fire, we hope the matter will undergo a strict and thorough investigation.

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1854.—Toronto: Macfarlane & Co.—A copy of this "Repository of useful knowledge," has been sent us by the publisher. The statistical tables and commercial returns make this work one of great value to the man of business. Nearly every topic of public interest, that could be embraced in a work of this kind, is treated on in as clear and concise a manner as possible. It also contains a well executed map of Upper Canada, worth three times the price of the Almanac. We would recommend our country merchants and others to send in their orders immediately.

Railroad Meeting in Uxbridge!

We understand a large and influential meeting was held in the Village of Uxbridge, on the 4th inst., to take into consideration the contemplated Railroad from Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, to some point on the Northern Railroad in this Township. The following synopsis of the proceedings of the meeting has been sent us for publication, by Mr. Wm. Smith, the Secretary to the meeting:

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of Uxbridge, was held on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., at Mr. B. Plank's Hotel, to take into consideration the contemplated Railroad from Port Perry, to Newmarket or Macdonell's Corners, on the Northern Road.

John L. Gould, Esq. was called to the Chair! and Wm. Smith requested to act as Secretary. After some discussion, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted by the meeting:

Moved by Mr. Brown seconded by A. T. Butler, Esq.—That the Legislature be petitioned to grant a charter for the construction of a Railroad from Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, to Newmarket, on the Northern Road.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. David Wicks, seconded by Mr. Jesse Gould.—That the Petition drawn up by Mr. J. W. C. Brown, be adopted, and circulated for signatures.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Ira Chapman, Esq.—That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Toronto Globe*, *Newmarket Era*, and *Ontario Reporter*, with a request to publish them.—Carried.

Signed JOHN L. GOULD, CHAIRMAN, WM. SMITH, SECRETARY.

Uxbridge, Nov 6th, 1854.

Arbitration Bill.

Mr. Smith of Northumberland, on Friday, the 27th ult., introduced a Bill to "enforce Arbitration upon litigants in Upper Canada."

The following paragraphs show its provisions: Section 1. makes it lawful for any party to any suit in any Court of Law or Equity, whether it be or be not a Court of Record, to make application to have the case referred to Arbitration; such application to be made to the Judge.

Section 2 leaves the matter to the Judge, as to whether it is a proper case for arbitrators to decide or not; if a hearing is granted, the parties interested shall each name an arbitrator, in case they cannot agree the Arbitrators to choose a third man.

Section 3 provides that in case the party notified fails to appear at the time and place appointed, to name his Arbitrator, the Judge names two others, and the three decide the case.

Section 4 gives arbitrators the same powers they now have, in reference to the appointment of the time when the arbitration shall take place—summoning of witnesses, enforcing the award, &c., as are now allowed by law.

Section 5 provides as to the proceedings when a suit has been entered in a Court not a Court of Record.

Section 6 enacts that in case an Arbitrator refuses to act, upon affidavit of the fact, another can be appointed.

Section 7 provides that such costs as are now allowed by law, shall be taxed and allowed to the successful party in such award against the opposite party and paid by him and collected with the money awarded.

Section 8 enacts that if either party desires to dispense with a Jury in any Court of Record in Upper Canada, and have the case tried by the Judge alone, can do so by notifying the opposite party at least twenty days before the sitting of the Court, if the other party is also willing; and it is taken for granted that he is willing, unless he serves a notice within eight days thereafter of his unwillingness to submit to the decision of the Judge. It also provides that the Judge pay, although both parties should be willing to leave it to his decision, have the case tried by Jury.

Section 9 enacts that this Act shall only apply to Upper Canada.

North Ontario's Member!

In the *Whitby Reporter* of the 11th inst., we had published quite a lengthy letter, from John L. Gould, Esq., the member for North Ontario, in which he attempts to defend the course he has, thus far, pursued in Parliament, and at the same time denounces the course pursued by J. S. McDonald, Brown, Hartman, Freeman, and others. Had he not several times mentioned the name of the member for North York in connection with his subject, designating him as one of the many who had proved deceitful to their profession, we should have taken little notice of his master production; but now that he has handled "hot iron without gloves," he must expect to get his fingers burned.

So far from McDonald, Hartman, and Freeman proving "snakes in the grass," in the cause of Reform, had Mr. Gould, and a few others we could mention, not been so closely allied to Hincks, and ready to bob at his (Hincks') winking, instead of a non-descript, milk and water—and more water than milk at that—Government, we might have had a thoroughly liberal Cabinet. In his letter to the *Reporter* he says—"I promised his constituents that he would support good measures, let them come from whom they would;" but the great fault is—he supports bad ones also—when he is in the House on a division—which will not average much above two-thirds of the time!

Of course, it is impossible to form a correct opinion of the course an individual member has pursued,—or detect their faithfulness or unfaithfulness, until we can get an examination of the Journals; but generally speaking what can be gathered from the "Votes and Proceedings," may be relied on. In the first place, then, we find Mr. Gould voting with the Hincks' party, and favoring that most corrupt Administration, when they endeavored to force Mr. Bourdeau upon the House as the member elect for Bagot. Well, that Ministry got defeated and a Tory Coalition, backed by the leader of the late Government was called into existence. Shortly after this we again find Mr. Gould—in his maiden speech—declaring he has "full confidence in Hincks." He does not state this when electioneering; but now that he is, to some extent, without the pale of the County, he, of all other men, turns traitor to his constituents! This may be set down as blunder number two.

Then again on the 27th of October, when it was moved by Mr. McDonald, the man Mr. Gould appears to be so much afraid of, that Ministers ought to take up the Clergy Reserve and Seigniorial Tenure questions in the order that they had announced them, Mr. Gould, in obedience to the will and mandate of the man Francis! bows submissively, and votes nay.

A case in point exhibiting the fickleness and instability of the member for North Ontario, is given, by his conduct immediately after signing the "round robin," declaring he had no confidence in the coalition and desiring the different constituencies in which new elections were about to be held, not to return the Ministerial members; and then very shortly after sustaining that ministry and declaring his readiness to submit to their dictation. He next boasts of the character of the men who placed him in his present position; how that they had been Reformers some of them for 50 years, and taken an active part in politics during most of that time; but would they have done so, had they known he would have supported their avowed enemies—men who have grown gray-haired in opposing the measures demanded years ago by these same Reformers? Will they support his vote, also on the Seigniorial Tenure Bill given on the 7th inst., to vote a large indefinite amount of the people's money to the exclusive benefit of Lower Canada? These votes, although only a part of what might be adduced require a more minute explanation than what is given, in the letter referred to.

Another thing, if the course the McDonald, Freeman, and Hartman party—as Mr. Gould would faintly style them—pursued, are still pursuing is disreputable, why is it that Mr. Gould of late has voted on the same side of the question with them on almost every division in which the yeas and nays are recorded? Is he now just beginning to see the prophecy of those men who so strongly denounce him, coming true? Is he just beginning to comprehend the scheme so cleverly woven by his "confidential" men, Hincks, by which he among others, have been "led like sheep to the slaughter"—not opening

their mouths! Mr. Gould says "he has followed a straight forward and consistent course;" but upon what ground he fixes his data for the calculation is beyond our comprehension. Since he has been in the House, he has taken strong grounds on both sides, and not trusted by either. A disinterested observer cannot come to any other conclusion than this; he imagined he knew all about the crooks and turns of a Parliamentary career; but now he finds he is a child compared to a giant. Had we time and space we should have gone more into detail in our comments upon this extraordinary letter; but situated as we are at present, we have barely room to make the above-mentioned remarks.

Railroad Meeting in Newmarket.

A large and respectable meeting was held in this place on Wednesday evening last, to consider the proposed Railroad from Port Perry to Newmarket, and to elect a Committee to prepare a Petition to the Legislature in relation to the same. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. R. H. Smith, Esq., and was presided over by Mr. J. S. McDonald. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. R. H. Smith, Esq., and was presided over by Mr. J. S. McDonald. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. R. H. Smith, Esq., and was presided over by Mr. J. S. McDonald.

Mr. R. H. Smith, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. Boulton, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman, after reading the Handbill calling the meeting, stated that information having reached this place that a line of Railroad was about to be constructed from Port Perry to intersect the Northern Road, and also, that in all probability the intersection would be made in this Township, it was deemed advisable, by some of the inhabitants to call a meeting to elicit an expression of public opinion as to the best route, and to take such steps as the meeting might deem expedient.

Dr. Hunter thought there could be no two opinions as to the best route; but as the meeting had been called during his absence from the place, he did not properly understand the object of the meeting.

Mr. E. Jackson then rose to explain.—He stated that information having been received that application had been made by Mr. Cameron, of the Commercial Bank, and several others, for a charter to construct this Road, it was thought best to call a public meeting; and if that meeting thought well of it, petition Parliament to grant the Charter, and at the same time to recommend the best route.

A. Boulton, Esq., thought the meeting irregular. He could see no propriety in petitioning Parliament; and thought the meeting should direct itself towards the Company.

Dr. Hunter thought otherwise.—In the first place the company had to obtain a Charter; and our petitioning Parliament might materially assist them in obtaining it,—and at the same time, the views of this meeting might be appended in the petition as to bring them properly before the public, as to the best route.

Mr. Joshua Willson had travelled the Townships over and over again, and he felt satisfied the road could be more easily constructed and at far less expense, by making the junction at Newmarket. He had also heard surveys state that that route was the most level, as there was a large valley extending nearly across the Township!

Mr. Knight had long been of the opinion that if ever a road was constructed from the East, that must be the route. If the lines were run one mile either way from the valley spoken of by Mr. Willson, the difficulties would be almost unsurmountable.

Geo. Lynde, Esq., of Barrie, stated he had run a number of the lines in this Township, and he certainly must coincide with the views expressed by the two last speakers, in reference to the route; although he thought that the construction of this road would materially affect the interests of the people of Toronto, but it must build up Newmarket.

Dr. Pyne, thought, from the views he had heard expressed by gentlemen that had already addressed the meeting, that the course recommended, to draft a Petition and in it point out this course as the best,—showing its numerous advantages over any other route, might do good.

After some other irrelevant debate, the following resolutions were adopted.

Moved by Dr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. E. Jackson and—

Resolved.—That we hail with satisfaction the intelligence that a line of Railroad is to be constructed from Port Perry, on Lake Scugog, to intersect with the Northern Road in this Township.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Joshua Willson, seconded by Dr. Pyne and—

Resolved.—That it is decidedly the opinion of this meeting that the contemplated Railroad from Lake Scugog across the Townships of Reesor, Uxbridge and Whitchurch to intersect with the Northern Road more easily be constructed and at far less expense, by making the junction at Newmarket, than at any other point in this Township.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Knight seconded by Mr. Jos. Cawthra and—

Resolved.—That a Petition be drafted to the different branches of the Legislature, circulated for signatures, and transmitted to the seat of Government, praying that the views of this meeting as expressed in the last preceding resolution, be taken into consideration in granting a Charter for the construction of said Road.

Moved by Dr. Hunter, seconded by John Randall and—

Resolved.—That a committee be appointed to draft the petition mentioned in the last resolution, and that Messrs. Boulton, Smith, Cawthra, Knight, Lynde, and Joshua Willson compose said Committee.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Letter from Australia.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir, When I left Canada you had promised to give some account of Australia, the Eldorado of the South—should it be my lot to visit it. With a view to this purpose, I have been in the habit of making a journal of my various voyages and journeys to and from, suffice to say that they have passed pleasantly, and that I have not had a day's sickness, since leaving Newmarket; your humble servant, in the meantime, has been in the habit of making a journal of my various voyages and journeys to and from, suffice to say that they have passed pleasantly, and that I have not had a day's sickness, since leaving Newmarket.

The first appearance of Melbourne is not pleasing to a stranger. When landed at the Bench you have to traverse about two miles through sand and mud, before you reach the city, and then the bustle, mud, dust, confusion and filth, seems quite bewildering. Important looking individuals meet you at every turn, and you feel rather conical to think that you will not be able to navigate the city without mistaking it. After a few days' sojourn, however, you begin to think that some men, if they have no other greatness, resort to great loins to attract notice. Your humble servant has paddled about very considerably in short boats, without much inconvenience. It must be confessed, however, that now and then the floods and mud are difficult to get through; and since my arrival, a little girl was drowned in a gully a short distance from town, in attempting to cross it. She, her sister, and her Grand-mother were carried off their legs. The old lady and one child escaped; the other was carried down the gully and drowned. Now we are observing the shadows, it may be as well to state that, without paying exorbitant prices, it is impossible to have more than about the twelfth part of a room to sleep in; the city has still more inhabitants than it can accommodate, though building is proceeding fast. "At a price, only a shilling a pound!" greet your ears everywhere. Turkeys are £2 10s each; geese 30s; fowls 20s per couple, and so on in proportion. Oranges are cheaper than apples, being grown in great abundance at Sydney, of good quality. After all, a person, by confining himself to beef and mutton, and their compounds, may procure a pretty good dinner for 1s 6d to 2s. The papers which I sent you, will give you a better idea of the markets than I can, and of the price of labor. Wages are high, but not sufficient to keep a man with a family. Single persons may generally save money. Priests make from £4 up to £15 a week; but the trade is everywhere, as most other trades are, owing to great crowds of mechanics who flock to the city. However, laborers are generally well paid, and numbers flock in from the neighboring colonies and go back loaded with spoils. An immense number of laboring men have made themselves rich by gold-digging, and there is yet a good deal made at it by some, though it is a precarious occupation. Most of the diggers agree in stating that a living may be generally made at it, under the worst circumstances, by perseverance. Melbourne is now protected by a numerous Police, and persons—whether male or female—may safely traverse the city at all hours—though owing to the want of gas-light, the streets are generally quiet at night. It is gratifying to observe that active preparations are making for supplying gas; extensive water-works are erecting; the streets are getting into good order and the sidewalks flagged. The principal streets are two chains wide, and the inferior ones half the width. Numerous large buildings are going up: a large Theatre, a Circus, new Court-houses and houses of Assembly—Churches, Chapels and Shops, Ware-houses and private buildings—in fact, rapid progress and extension is the order of the day, and to grow on all promises are made of canals, docks, railways, &c. Melbourne, in two or three years will be a fine city, and even now, for its age, is extraordinary. The remarks that were made a year or two ago, that the inhabitants were lost to all sense of decency, and were quite regardless of dress or appearance does not apply to the present day; for the Melbourneans are now as well dressed as the people of Toronto, and the ladies quite as stylish, and generally as refined and well behaved. One peculiarity of the neighborhood of Melbourne is also disappearing, viz. the profusion of dead carcasses of animals, the accumulation of rags, bottles and rubbish. But even now, a person can always find bottles about if he wants any; and if rags were worth anything a fortune might be made by picking them up round the neighborhood. Unfortunately, in some respects, there is no demand for makers of anything. Paper makers, Shoe-makers Tailors, or the manufacturers of any articles are scarcely required at all, as nearly everything can be imported cheaper than made on the spot: so that the community is principally composed of Merchants, Shop-keepers, laborers and gold-diggers, of course excepting masons, bricklayers, carpenters and agriculturists. Now, I will endeavor to give some idea of the country round Melbourne, and to do so, will put the matter under different headings—

Soil.—The soil is generally excellent: principally composed of black clayey loam, with a good deal of volcanic matter, and is well adapted for the production of all kinds of grain, roots and fruits.

Vegetable Products.—Trees are somewhat novel in appearance: some of them very splendid; a great variety of trees may be seen in passing along a road, and you get the idea of the most beautiful flower-land, many of them appear like Elm, Oaks and Maples; but when you approach them you perceive that the leaves are small. I have traversed through some parts of the country which are exceedingly beautiful; trees of various hues of green: grass of a lawn-like appearance, and beautifully green; in fact it appears far more beautiful than any country I have before seen. Some persons have asserted that Australia is a brown country and never green; but the fact is that, for seven or eight months in the year it is very green, and for the remainder greenish. The grass commences to grow in the month of August, and grows rapidly until the month of November, when it is at its height, and is then cut for stock, and is very good for the purpose. The fruit trees of the country are in great luxuriance. The gardeners are now as

pay as they are in Canada in the height of summer. Hedges of roses, hedges of geraniums, of various evergreens, of white thorns; in fact, every kind of hedge, splendid for its bloom, as high as a cottage, and beautiful climbing plants, help to form the picture.

Climate.—So many opinions have been given that it will be difficult for people at a distance to form a correct notion of the state of the air. I will give you my opinion, by what it is worth. One remarkable feature in the climate is the violence of temperature, and the absence of storms. I have not seen a storm here yet. It rains, of course, and considerably during the fall and spring; but the floods, especially at Melbourne, are caused by the compact and undulating nature of the ground. A steady rain of a few hours causes the water to rush down from the hills and down the streets like small rivers; but when the rain has ceased, the mud soon disappears, and all inconvenience is immediately at an end. There is considerable cloudy weather in the fall; but there were some splendid days in the fall; of course, spring and summer, I have not yet seen. One thing is certain, that the air is very pure, and has a great tendency to sharpen the appetite. The weather has not been cold yet—something like October weather in Canada—but without frost. Upon the whole, I consider it a very fine climate.

Animals, &c.—I will not say anything about animals and birds, as most people are aware of their peculiarities. It is considered that there are some of the most beautiful birds in the world here. I am now at Hobart-town, in Tasmania, and it seems all the places I have ever seen for magnificent scenery. It is impossible to give a description of it. Hobart-town is a still more temperate climate than Australia. The air is remarkably pure, and the fruit trees and other deciduous trees of temperate regions have shed their leaves. The gardens are splendid. The town contains about 22,000 inhabitants, but seems a dull place after Melbourne. I make a point of seeing all the different places—Sydney next. Will give you a continuation soon.

Yours, &c., G. S. P.

N. B.—The principal roads in Australia are 3 chains wide; some 2 chains, and some 1 chain. They are Macadamized, or are being so.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sutton, Georgia, Nov 8th, 1854.

Mr. Editor, Knowing you to be fond of new things, and ready to publish any news of a local nature, I write to say that we have got opened an Orange Lodge in this Village. A meeting was held the other night at Mr. J. Sheppard's Inn, at which place the Lodge was opened. And who do you think performed the officiating ceremony? It was not a farmer neither was it a mechanic; it was none other than a Methodist Minister! I believe he bears the name of Govan. Wonder what next?

Yours, &c., A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

Another Railway Massacre!

BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY PERSONS INJURED.

A fearful accident occurred on the Rock Island Railroad, on Wednesday night last.—The following report is furnished by Telegraph:

Chicago, Nov 3, 1854.

The Passenger Train for Rock Island, which left Chicago at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, broke the axle-tree of the engine near the Minnesota station. A horse jumped on the track, throwing off the train, breaking the ribs of the engineer, and killing and wounding from 30 to 40 first-class passengers. The citizens of Joliet are rendering all the assistance in their power, to the wounded and dying. The physicians represent that at least a dozen of the scalded will die during the day.

The sufferers have all been removed to a large stone building on Scott street.

At Joliet the employers of the road are using every effort to alleviate their sufferings.

When the engine was thrown off the track the two forward passenger cars were hurled on top of it, and the steam escaping, it was driven with tremendous force through the dense mass of human beings, who were packed closely in the wreck of the cars.

The Engineer, Wm. G. Brown, is fearfully scalded. His brother, acting as fireman, had his legs broken.

Several of the scalded were insensible and others were writhing in their agonies at 10 A. M.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, Nov. 12, 1854.

The Atlantic arrived here unannounced, owing to a dense fog at Sandy Hook; this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 1st, and brings upwards of 100 passengers.

The Canadian steamer arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th ult., taking out of Quebec intelligence of the narrative of Captain Luce, relative to the ill-fated Arctic.

The Cunard steamer Canada, due on the 18th, did not arrive until the 31st, having been much delayed by dense fog.

The advices by the Atlantic throw no new light upon the fate of the missing boats and passengers of the Arctic.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announce that they have purchased the steamship Kangaroo of 1847 tons, and their new steamer City of Baltimore, of 2500 tons, will be launched in December, and the City of Washington, of 2700 tons, in the following June.

The latest official news received by the English and French Governments, is from the Crimea to the 20th ult.

The siege of Sebastopol was progressing favorably for the allies; but not much damage had yet been done to the fortifications.

Private accounts by letter say that two outer posts of the harbor Peniz and the White Tower and earth-works at quarantine were destroyed by the English and French fleets on the 7th.

The Allies lost 100 killed, and the Russians 500, including Admiral Korniloff.

A French steamer which left the Crimea on the 1st, reports that the allied land force had effected a breach, but it was not yet practicable to storm. The Russian official report of the 23rd says that the garrison had made a successful sortie, and destroyed the French batteries—spiked 18 French guns and taken the English Lord Dunsinkill (3) prisoner.

The Czar's two sons had arrived at the Crimea.

The Russian descent on Dobrudzha seems to be a mere mangrova to draw the Turks from the Pruth.

The reported defeat of the Russians at Garey in Asia is confirmed.

The Queen-Mother of Bavaria is dead.

The French Government forbids distillation from grain.

Prussia on the 23d, sent a note to the Czar urging his acceptance of the latest proposition of the four Powers.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Cotton steady, without improvement in price.

Breadstuffs very quiet. Flour 2s. lower. Phil. & Balt. 41s. a 42s.; for Ohio 43s. a 44s.; for Western Canada 40s. a 41s.

In wheat nothing doing. White 12s. a 12d. 6d.; Indian Corn 1s. a 2s. lower. Quoted 42s. Beef & Pork unchanged. Bacon steady, retail at 5s. a 57s. 6d. Lard very quiet at 53s. 6d. a 54s. Concols 94s a 95s.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Nov. 9.

Last night Mr. Hartman moved an amendment to the amendments of Mr. Brown, to add to it, that in accordance with the present arrangement respecting the Seat of Government, the public department should be moved to Toronto in 1855. The debate continued till near midnight, when it was adjourned.

To-night Mr. Holton moved that the Bills to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, Commercial of the Middle District, and the Bank of Upper Canada, be made the first order of the day to-morrow, so as to be read pro forma, for reference to the Private Bill Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie made great objection, and although he was alone in his opposition, a long discussion took place, which was not ended as the report leaves.

The Government intimates that it will have the Bill fixed for the second order of the day, to-morrow.

Quebec, Nov. 10.

Last night, after a long and irregular debate, Attorney General Macdonald moved an amendment to the amendments of Mr. Mackenzie on the Bank Bills, to the effect, that the second reading of the bills to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal should be at once taken up. This was done and the bill read a second time.

The adjourned debate on the Seat of Government was then taken up, and the debate was further postponed for a fortnight.

Mr. Dorion of Drummond, seconded by Mr. Masson, gave notice of the following amendment to that of Mr. Brown: That all the words after "that is expedient" in the said motion in amendment be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "to change the system adopted by this House in 1844 and confirmed in 1853 with respect to the Seat of Government, unless it be to declare, that the Seat of Government be removed year by year from Quebec to Baitacan, thence to Three Rivers, Berthier, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Chambly, Montreal, L'Assomption, Terrebonne, St. Eustache, Vaudreuil, Colesau Landing, Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara, Paris, London, Chatham, Windsor, Port Spania, Sault Ste. Marie, Chicoutimi and vice versa; such a system of perambulation being particularly calculated to enlighten the representatives and the people, as to the geography of the country and its resources, and more closely to cement the bonds which should unite the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in Canada."

To-night all the notices of motions were passed over, and the House went at once into Committee on the Clergy Reserves Bill.

Mr. Galt's amendment to confine the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves lands in the Eastern Townships, was lost by a very large majority.

Quebec, Nov. 13.

This evening Sir Allan MacNab brought down a message from the Governor General, recommending a grant of £50,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war.

Sir Allan MacNab desired that the House shall at once pass an address to assure his Excellency of its willingness to vote such a sum; but Mr. J. A. McDonald objected to the motion being carried without notice, and further consideration was postponed for two days.

Sir Allan's motion to pass the address was seconded by Mr. Galt.

On motion of Mr. Holton the 2nd reading of the Commercial Bank, the U. C. Bank, and the People's Bank amendment Bills was ordered to be taken up on Wednesday next.

Also on motion of Mr. Alleyne the Quebec Bank Amendment Bill was ordered to be taken up the same day.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Victoria, the Port Hope and Peterborough Rail Road Bill was ordered to go into committee to-morrow.

Mr. Felton's Prohibition Liquor Bill was ordered to be reprinted and considered in committee of the whole on Thursday.

The House then went into Committee on the Seigniorial Tenure Bill, which is under consideration as the report leaves.

Arrival of the America.

Halifax, 9th.

The America from Liverpool, of the 28 ult, arrived here at a quarter past three.

The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived off Holyhead at noon on Wednesday 25th, but could not enter the Mersey until 3 o'clock.

The screw steamship Alps arrived at Kingston, Ireland, on the 23d with troops from Halifax, and reached Liverpool on the 25th.

The London Times says we are informed that Mr. Soule, the American minister at Madrid, was refused permission to pass through France, from England to Spain.

A letter from the Hague, of the 21st, mentioning the departure of Mr. Gibson for America, says, that he took with him the result of the conference of the American Ministers at Ostend.

The War.—Sebastopol is not taken.

The latest advices show that 20 days elapsed between the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and their opening fire upon Sebastopol. Both the French and English had their batteries ready on the 15th: on the 17th fire was opened on the place both from land and sea. The bombardments was continued till night, the Russians lost 500 killed and wounded. Admiral Korniloff was killed.

The Russian fortifications suffered very little on the 18th. The bombardment was resumed from the Allied batteries only.

When the mail left Constantinople 5 steamers had arrived at Balaklava with men wounded in repelling a great sortie of

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS.

LONDON. LEEDS.

MANCHESTER & GLASGOW.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM POLLEY.

WM. POLLEY,
66, King Street East, Toronto,
BEGS leave to call the attention of the Cit-
izens of Newmarket and its vicinity, to
his large and well selected Stock of
French Cashmere Dresses,
Black Cheek and Broadened Silks,
French Merinos, Cobourgs,
All-Wool Plaids, De Laines,
Shawls, Wool Pelas and Veils,
Ribbons, Ties, Collars, Veils,
Sleeves, Habit-Shirts, Slugs, &c.
With a splendid assortment of *Gloves and Hosiery,*
—in all sizes—*Wool Socks, Cuffs, Bows, Boods,*
Ear Caps, Head-dresses, Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts
and Drawers, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handker-
chiefs, Mufflers, Edgings, Laces, Netts, Muslin,
Hair Netts, &c. &c.
Excellent value in *Flannels, Blankets, Cottons,*
Shirtings, Ticks, Prints, Gingham, Blue Drills, Gray
Cloths, Satinets, Whitney's Broad Cloths, Tweeds,
Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.
Velvet Trimmings, Buttons, &c.,
In every possible style.
This stock is replete with every article in the line
 requisite for the Canadian Fall and Winter Trade,
 and will be found well worthy the attention of in-
 tending purchasers—for style, variety and excellent
 value is not surpassed in this city, and certainly not
 in the Village of Newmarket.
 Every article Warranted—in no case Goods
 misrepresented—the lowest price named—from
 which no abatement can be made.
TERMS CASH—NO ABATEMENT.
WILLIAM POLLEY.
Third Door West of Church St.
Chequered Warehouse, 66 King St.
Toronto, October 21, 1854. }

New Millinery Establishment.

THE MISSES MALOY
(FROM ROCHESTER.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have opened a

New Millinery Establishment

Over the Store of Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, adjoining the North American Hotel, where they will be most happy to wait upon those who may favor them with orders. They have Paris, London, and New York Fashions, and are prepared to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

Newmarket, Aug. 23, 1854. 1f-29

NEW SCHOOL.

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL (on Garbutt Hill, joining Dr. Pryne's residence,) will open on Monday, the 4th of SEPT., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:

	s.	d.
Children under 5 years, (per gr.,)	0	20
Upwards do	0	15
Music, do	1	10
Singing, do	1	0

Newmarket, August 24, 1854. 29m3

FOR SALE.

THE East Seventy Acres of the North half of Lot number Thirty-three, in the second Concession of the Township of Whitechurch, a desirable Property, well Wooded and joining the Village of Newmarket. Terms LIBERAL. For particulars apply to A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.

December 15, 1853. 4-46

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his

customers and the public generally, that his

Stock of Goods

Is now very complete, which, for extent, variety and style, will be found equal to any North of Toronto, and invites the selection of intending purchasers, feeling confident that the quantity and quality of the Goods, and lowness of price, will merit a continuance of that liberal support which has heretofore been extended to him.

ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-4

ROCHESTER TOOLS!

JUST received by the subscriber, a large and well selected assortment of those celebrated Tools, from the manufactory of D. R. Barton, together with cast steel Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Scythes, Snathes, Grain Cradles, Sickles and Hay Forks, which, as usual, will be disposed of at astonishingly low prices.

ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-4

JUST RECEIVED,

A choice assortment of Gilt Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Window-shades, Room Paper, and Fireboard Prints. American Boots and Shoes, Straw, Fanny and Tuscan Bonnets, artificial Flowers, Parasols, Alibonns, Silk Capes and Mantillas, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Swede Mustins, Carpets, Door Matts, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

ROBERT H. SMITH.
Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 19-4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late A. J. JOHN T. GRAYSON, are requested to call and settle all claims against the same on or before the first of January next, and all claims against the same can now be presented for liquidation.

JOHN RANDALL,
COMELY RANDALL,
MERCY GILROY, Executors.

Whitby, Oct. 18, 1854. 16-31

AMUSEMENT.

A Address to Lake Erie.

Highly stream 1. How your bowen wells and pants And how you rip things. How you get to blow- ing? Yes—in September, how proud you are "Cakes you can rattle the wind, and kick up rows And fight the shore, and tear away lumber Yards 1 (that is you need to care.) But your stopt How do you like that breakwater, you old fool? Doesn't that keep you respectable, and put Stumps in your pants. Don't that stick in your crop. Aids to give you "piles" when they put that there.

Why don't you try to fill up the canal, I should think you would catch cold been made Of such damp stuff.

What are you, any how? Your found out! You going to look out over the Falls. That's it! You needn't be upish cause you're Nothing but rain water, in spite of your ears You have to borrow from other Lakes to keep Yourself from getting dry. Hey you old bankrupt. Nity stream adool!

"Don't worry," exclaimed the man who was going to be hung, to the crowd which followed him, "there'll be no fun till I get there."

The witty Duke of Warten having introduced a scripture story into one of his speeches in the House of Lords, was asked by a right reverend prelate when he should have done preaching. "When I made a bishop, my lord," was the sarcastic reply.

A young man, visiting his mistress met a rival who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to rally him, inquired how old he was. "I can't exactly tell," replied the other, "but I can inform you that an ass is older at twenty than a man at sixty!"

No Mistake.—A boy called a Doctor to visit his father, who had the delirium tremens! Not rightly recollecting the name of the disease, he called it the Devil's Trembles—making very poor Latin but very good English.

"Jane what letter in the alphabet do you like best?"

"Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Wright."

"Pool, nonsense; tell right out, Jane; which do you like best?"

"Well, (blushing and dropping her eyes.) I like U best."

An inquisitive landlady, recently, on discovering that one of her boarders had left, exclaimed, addressing her servant girl, "Bless me, the genteel foreign gentleman has gone away without paying his month's board, and left his trunk with nothing in it but bricks I wonder how he got them there?" The servant girl suggested that he had brought them up stairs in his hat.

A PROSE TRANSLATION.—In a Spanish translation of Cooper's "Pilot," a quotation of the first verse of the well-known poem "Lord Ullin's Daughter," viz.,

"A chieftain to the Highland bound, Cries bannan no to tarry And I'll give the silver pound To row us o'er the ferry."

is rendered thus:—

A nobleman going to the high country, exclaims "Boatman, make haste and I will pay you 20s' cash to take me across the river."

The New Orleans Sun relates a humorous story of a very well dressed man and genteel looking person who was curious to see the giraffe, and who stepped up to the "man wrot" receives the money, with—"Is the giraffe to be seen here?" "Yes, sir," "I want to see him."

"Very well, sir," "It's fifty cents, isn't it?" "One dollar, sir. Fifty cent for servants."

"Well, I'm a servant." "Your a servant?" "Yes sir," "The devil!" "Whose?" "Yours, sir, your humble servant."

"Walk in and take a seat." The joke was worth the price of admission.

Down East there resides a certain M. D. One very cold night he was roused from his slumbers by a very loud knocking at the door.

After some hesitation he went to the window and asked,

"Who's there?"

"Friend."

"What do you want?"

"Want to stay here all night?"

"Stay there then," was the benesvolent reply.

BIRD AND BEAR.—Mr. Bear being at a public dinner, the gentlemen of the name of Bird being in the company, after the cloth was removed, Mr. Bear, who was a good singer, was called to oblige the company with a song; he immediately rose and said:—"Gentlemen, your conduct on this occasion is so highly improper, that I cannot help noticing it." "For why?" "Because," he replied, "you call on a Bear to sing when you have two Birds in the company."

A countryman was passing, along one of the streets of Baltimore, with his wagon, not long since, when one of his wheels came off, and he discovered a pinch-pin was gone.

After searching for it some time, he offered the boys who congregated about him a shilling to find it. They then joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of them brought him what he supposed to be the pin.—Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but he had not gone more than half a block before a wheel on the other side came off, when he discovered that the young rascal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels, in order to obtain the reward.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.—A sea captain on a voyage, with thirty passengers, being overtaken by a violent tempest, found it necessary to throw half of them overboard, in order to lighten the vessel. Fifteen of the passengers were Christians, and the other fifteen were unbelievers; but in this exigency, they unanimously agreed to the captain's proposition, that he should place the whole thirty in a circle, and throw every ninth man over, till only fifteen were left. To save the Christians the Captain placed his thirty passengers in this order, viz: Four Christians five Unbelievers; one Unbeliever; one Christian two Unbelievers; one Christian, three Unbelievers; one Christian, two Unbelievers; two Christians, one Unbeliever. He began to number from the first of the four Christians, thus:

CCCC, UUUUU, CC, U, CCC, U, C, UU, CC, UU, C, UU, CC, U.

The following question, "Why printers do not succeed in business as well as brewers?" was thus answered: "Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have a stomach, but one has a head."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS READ THIS.

E. R. HENDERSON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Patent Medicines, &c.,

WILL open in a few days, at the

BRITANNIA HOUSE

NEWMARKET,

A large and splendid assortment of FALL GOODS,

of the latest styles, which he guarantees to be of the best quality, and which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices: to consist in part of

COBBOURGS, MOREENS, OILS, &c.,

Cashmeres, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Diapers, Damask Shirtings, (White and Colored,) Tickings, Neckcloths, Kid and Woolen Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Lace-trimmed and Edgings, of all description; Ribbons, Drapes, Cap and Bonnet Trimmings, well assorted, &c.

Also,

In a few days he will open a general

Clothing Establishment of Ready-

Made Clothing!

Which for Style, Cheapness, and Durability, shall not be surpassed in any Town or City in Canada.

In the Grocery Department will be found a choice assortment of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, ground and unground: Spices of all kinds, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Sago, Arrow Root, Molasses, Vinegar, with every other article usually kept in the trade.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES, for sale cheap.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. No CHARGE FOR EXAMINATION!

The subscriber will take all kinds of Farm Produce in exchange for Goods—and all Goods sold at City Prices.

E. R. H. thankful for past favors, would still solicit a share of Public Patronage.

Wanted, 200 Bushels of OATS!

For which the highest price will be paid; also for BUTTER and EGGS, at the

Britannia House, Main Street, Newmarket.

E. R. HENDERSON.

Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1851.

Provisions of all kinds, Bought and sold.

E. R. H.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and commodious House, known as the

RAILROAD HOTEL,

Situated on the Main St., in the Town of Newmarket, on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House is substantially built of brick, with abundance of Stabling, Sheds, and every accommodation necessary for doing an extensive business. The premises contain one acre of excellent land, with two extensive fronts. This property offers to any person possessed of moderate capital, and business habits, an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court House, in which are held the public meetings of the Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Society meetings, and other public gatherings, is situated on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the subscriber, on the premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.

June 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons in search of brilliant, durable, and

light Hairs, of whatever style, shape, or colours, should call at the

Manufacturing Depot, 88, King Street, Toronto,

(LATE OF THE FLOATING HAT.)

They will there find the largest and best assorted stock of HATS, CAPS, &c., to be found in Upper Canada. Hats of every variety, made to order, and with dispatch. The most peculiar shaped heads fitted with really elegant and graceful Hairs.

N. B.—The Trade, as usual, supplied on the most liberal terms.

Hatter's Stock & Trimmings always on hand.

T. McCROSSON & CO.

Toronto, June 22, 1854.

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD, Newmarket, has

constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

Lives of Great Men of all Nations.

A BOOK HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED, ENTITLED,

"Illustrated Biography of the Great and Good of all Nations and all Times."

It comprises the memories of the most illustrious personages of the world, whether as Statesmen, Artists, Philosophers, Heroes, Reformers, Philanthropists, Ecclesiastics, Navigators, Authors, Poets, Divines, Soldiers, or Savages; and much historical matter to elucidate the lives of the great actors in the events of nations. It is illustrated with an elegant illuminated frontispiece, and over 250 portraits and other engravings, and contains about 600 pages, large octavo, handsomely bound in embossed Morocco or muslin gilt. Price \$2 50.

The unanimous opinion of the press is expressed in the following extracts:

"Good judgment, compact and unostentatious style, a fine spirit, are to be accorded to this volume."—N. Y. Evening.

"The sketches are prepared with good judgment, and present a mass of interesting information which it would be difficult to obtain elsewhere in so brief a compass."—N. Y. Tribune.

"It cannot fail to interest the farmer and mechanic, as well as the orator and statesman. This work of merit should have a place in every family."—Sublimity Recorder.

"Mr. Savage has made just the sort of book to be thumbed and read, and read again, by all the reading members of the family."—Home Journal.

"The author has exercised a discriminating judgment and jealous regard to the real facts of history, omitting all fabulous and legendary matter."—Christian Advocate.

"As a work of popular reference it cannot fail to command an extensive circulation."—Harper's Magazine.

"The memoirs are well prepared, some of them with special discrimination and care; and as the characters included are the marked men of all ages, this illustrated volume cannot fail to find its way into thousands of family libraries."—Literary World.

AGENTS WANTED to circulate the work in Canada and the British Provinces, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Agents who will sell the Biography in the States are doing well with it. Send copies sent by mail postpaid, on the receipt of the above price.

For terms, &c., address, postpaid,

RUFUS BLANCHARD,

195 Broadway, New-York City.

JOSEPH JOURNEAU, of Richmond Hill, is my authorized agent, to appoint local agents and supply the Biography in Canada West. Persons wishing to canvass in any special District for subscribers to the work will apply to him.—R. B.

August 29, 1851.

POPULAR NOVELS.

JUST received, a choice selection of the popular

novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Mayhew, Miss Pickering, Henry Mayhew, and others, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND

MILLINERY,

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of

Midland Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, and to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashion; also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Capes and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember 84 Yonge Street.

A. H. EARL,

84, Yonge Street.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854.

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Sign of THE

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand), 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, via Alice Gill, Ajax, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., at a small advance of Cost Prices.

May 27, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE

No. 39, King Street East, Toronto,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boy's Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Toronto, May 15, 1854.

ROADHOUSE'S

Furniture Ware Room,

NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work, made to order.

Funerals Furnished on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 17, 1854.

Charles Sibbald,

LAND INSURANCE, AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Broker and Commission Merchant,

Of Grain Lumber, and Produce,

NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES.—The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq., F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe, Esq., Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854.

DESIRABLE STAND

FOR STORE OR TAVERN.

TO LET, at a most important Station of the Northern Railroad. Apply to

CHARLES SIBBALD.

Newmarket, May 17, 1854.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. KERNOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family

Medicines have arrived here, and are for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz:

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,

A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

FLUID EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,

The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,

A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN

WORM KILLER,

An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,

A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain Remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND

BONE LINIMENT.

The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.

N. B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by Kermott & Robertson, at the Electric Medical Dispensary, Dundas Street, London, O. W.

Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stannett, Kewaskiw, North Gwillimbury; William Chantler, New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.

London, August 3, 1854.

DR. S. N. PROSE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD on the FOURTH of each Month, when "he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted."

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hotel, will be attended to.

All work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1851.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye

Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and

Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of

Fancy Goods, as Soaps, Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Dyes,

Pomatum, &c., &c.

AGENTS

For the "Chloride of Calcium" from St. Catharines Spring, an article fast superseding all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.—

Terms: LIBERAL.

35 KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, July 22, 1853.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto,

President, I. O. GILMORE,

Vice President, THOS. MAWORTH.

DIRECTORS.